FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1849. [NO. 1660.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

PLANK ROAD.

THE Subscribers to the Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, are requested to attend in General Meeting, on WEDNESDAY, THE 11th OF APRIL next, in the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing the Company, by appointing Officers, and taking such other action as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the Charter and build the Road.

The Books for receiving Subscriptions will remain open at the several places appointed until Saturday, 7th of April, when it is requested that they be returned to the Commissioners in this place, that they may be had at the General Meeting. By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

Subscribers who cannot attend personally, will please appoint proxies to represent their stock.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1849. 59-4m

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

CHEESE.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese, and a few ½ boxes Raisins, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 20, 1849. 59-tf

THE subscriber has just received a superior article of Hogskins and Leather, in his line, from New York. Also, all kinds of saddle and harness Mountings, which he would like to dispose of on good terms for cash or to punctual customers, made up into saddles or harness. And would like to wind up his old business with all who are indebted to him of long standing. Likewise all who may have accounts against him will present them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

March 15, 1849. 59-3w

NEW BOOKS.

MARGARET PERCIVAL; Laneton Parsonage, 1st, 2d and 3d pts.; Three Sketches; (the above by the author of Hawkstone, Amy Herbert, &c. &c.;) Paget's Village Tales; Steps to the Altar; Taylor's Golden Grove; Thomas A'Kempis's Imitation of Christ; The Early English Church; Questions for Self Examination; The Young Churchman Catechised; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men; Chapman's Sermons upon the Church; Andrews's Cæsar; Webster's Pictorial Elementary Spelling Book; Mason's Sacred Harp; Lovell's School Dialogues; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, &c. &c., just rec'd and for sale.

E. J. HALE.

March 19, 1849.

REMOVAL.
Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 49-4m

FOR RENT,

THE Barn Hill premises of Mrs. O'Hanlon, consisting of the Kitchen, which can be made into a comfortable Dwelling, as there is a good Frame house in the rear for a kitchen. The Smoke house, Stables, and Cow house, are large and in good order. The Garden is well manured, and there are Grape Vines and many Fruit Trees on the Lot. Apply to

M. M. O'HANLON.

March 20, 1849 59-3w

Cook & Powell

HAVE received their SPRING STOCK, amongst which may be found—

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and Magnolia Sugars,
20 hhds. bright new crop Molasses,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, 4d. to 40d.,
3000 lbs pure and No. 1 White Lead in Oil,
10 M Principe Cigars, Steam Boat brand,
20 M good and common American Cigars,

Together with their usual variety of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,

To which they invite the attention of persons dealing in this market.

March 20, 1849. 59-3w

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Munroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently rebuilt, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

March 10, 1849. 58-4m

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR APRIL, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

20 Prizes of $4,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 48, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 7, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 20 Prizes of 4,000, 10 of 1,693, 10 of 1,200, 30 of 510, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $140 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 70 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 35 00

35,000 Dollars!

$13,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class 51, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 14, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5 000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,089, 1 of 2,000, 20 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

CAPITAL $72,500!
$35,000! $25,000!

$15,000! $10,000!

Lowest 3 No. Prizes $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class D, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 21, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Capital of $72,500, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 of 25,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,545, 214 Prizes (lowest 3 No. prizes) of 1,000, 63 (1st and 2d Nos.) of 500, 63 (2d and 3d Nos.) of 250, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $280 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 140 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 70 00
Ditto ditto 25 Eighths, 35 00

$30,000.

$30,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class 56, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 28, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $140 00
Do. do. 26 Halves, 70 00
Do. do. 26 Quarters, 35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

59-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Messrs. W. C. James & Co., and am now receiving and opening my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery; Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.,

Which will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

March 12, 1849. 58tf

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.

October 14, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Sommerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished (gratis) to such as desire them. Will also attend to establishing claims under the act of 1848.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-6w

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.

J. E. BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

OSCAR SCHENCK & CO.,

No. 132 Water street, corner of Pine,

New York,

DEALERS in Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Carpet Manufacturers' Articles, and Manufacturers of Weavers' Reeds, Heddles, Bobbins, Spools, &c. Agents for the sale of the latest improved Shearing and Napping Machines, Wool Pickers, Cloth Winders, Regulators, Sattinet Warps, &c.

OILS—Sperm, Lard, and Olive, and Oil Soap.

Feb'y 27, 1849. 57-4w

NEW AND
Fashionable Establishment.

THE Subscribers being associated in the TAILORING BUSINESS, would respectfully inform the Fashionable Public, that they have taken one end of the Store House occupied by P. McEachin, Esq., at Floral College, where they are prepared to execute, for all who may be pleased to favor them with their patronage, all work in their line, in the most genteel and splendid style, on terms unusually low, and of which none can complain. One of the firm having devoted the last five years exclusively to the trade, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in New York and Raleigh, they flatter themselves that they cannot fail to please; and they assure the public that no efforts shall be withheld to give full and entire satisfaction to their patrons, and finish work on the shortest notice.

CONRAD LAUCKHARDT.
LOUIS ZINKE.

Floral College, Robeson County, March 1, 1849. 57-4w

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

For San Francisco, (California,)
DIRECT.

THE new A. 1. copper fastened and coppered, Live Oak and red Cedar built Barque JNO. A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.

Wilmington, Feb'y 15. 55-6w

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of the College year, 1848-'9, commenced in this Institution on the first Monday in January last, under the most flattering circumstances. The College Classes are now filled with a larger number of young Ladies than during any previous Session, whilst the intrinsic excellencies of the Institution, and the superior advantages by which it is recommended to public patronage, inspire the confident expectation of a future career of eminent and lasting usefulness to the State and to society at large.

The Buildings are very handsome and well constructed for educational purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young Ladies, with entire comfort and convenience, in addition to any number that may be supplied from the town of Greensborough. The location is elevated and dry, free from any local cause of disease, and is believed to be as healthy and safe in all respects as any within the limits of the State. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample space for extended walks and every healthful exercise, without passing beyond the enclosures of the College. The government is firm, but of a mild and parental cast, whilst the most unwearied diligence is given to the inculcation of those principles and the formation of those habits which will qualify the young to meet successfully their responsibilities upon the trying theatre of life. The various departments of learning, included in a course of instruction as thorough and complete as any pursued in the highest institutions of our country, are arranged under proper classifications, and entrusted to a competent and faithful Faculty, consisting of seven or more Professors and Teachers, who have been carefully selected, and who are eminently qualified in the separate departments assigned them.

Public attention is earnestly invited to the superior facilities afforded by the College for the accomplished education of the young; and an extended patronage is the more confidently expected, since the sole object proposed by the Board of Trustees is to confer a public benefit, and not to promote private and individual interests.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.

Board, per Session, at $8 per month, $80
Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, 20
Music $20; French or Spanish $5; Painting and Drawing $5; Oil Painting $15; Needle work and Shell work $5.
Tuition in Preparatory Department, $12 to $15
" Primary " $8

The College Uniform, adopted by order of the Trustees, consists in Summer of a plain white dress—in Winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

No accounts hereafter to be opened in stores, unless directly authorised by parents and guardians.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.

Feb'y 8, 1849. 55-6w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to

C. B. MALLETT.

March 12, 1849. 58-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again. HENRY M. DAWSON.

Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

SCHOOL.

THE Committee for District No. 58, have employed D. G. Patterson for the quarter commencing on the 5th inst. All those interested can have the opportunity of sending their children. The School is located at the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1849. 57-4w

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 hhds. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.

January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

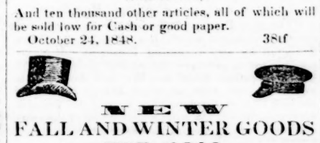
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Daraing Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 34tf

GREAT SALE OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT AUCTION.

A chance to Physicians and Country Merchants.

ON the 28th inst., will be sold the entire Stock of the New Drug Store, which consists of as follows:—Counter scales and weights; prescription scales and weights, brass, in a glass case; glass ware of all kinds; tincture and salt mouth bottles, assorted; in fact, a complete assortment of shop furniture, tinctures, essential oils, extracts, chemicals, surgical instruments, medical books, acids by the carboy; pint and quart seleer bottles; window glass, assorted; white and red lead; prescription vials, assorted; varnish; patent medicines; in fact, a full and complete stock of every thing generally kept in a Drug Store, will be sold on most liberal terms.

Physicians are respectfully invited to attend, as there will be bargains.

Terms made known at Sale.

JAMES SHAW.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

March 3, 1849. 57tf

At a meeting of the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Cumberland County, March 6th, 1849—

It was *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of April next, proper measures be taken to enforce the following Laws relative to Slaves, to-wit:—

Chap. 89, Section 24.—All horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, that shall belong to any slave, or be of any slave's mark, in this State, shall be seized and sold by the County Wardens, and by them applied the one half to the support of the poor of the county, and the other half to the informer.

Chap. 3, Section 25.—No slave shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to raise any horses, cattle, hogs or sheep; but all such belonging to any slave, or in any slave's mark, shall be seized and sold by the County Wardens, as directed in the Act entitled "An Act concerning the Poor."

Published by order of the Board.

JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk.

March 7, 1849. 58-3w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard. Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is now opened for the reception of Scholars, under the care and management of John W. McRae, whose qualifications and experience as a teacher will warrant satisfaction to all persons who may commit their children to his charge for instruction. The locality of this Institution justly merits it, to a large share of public patronage, both from the healthiness of its situation and its inexposure to corrupting influences. The building is large and elegantly arranged, and every accommodation requisite for Students from abroad can be procured comparatively low. Charges shall be made from admittance to the end of the Session, with no deduction for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Per Session of five months, the rates of tuition are as follows, viz:

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Logic,	12 00
Languages and Mathematics,	15 00

Rockingham, March 5, 1849. 58-4w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., 81; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 3.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

A Bad Look.—"Is that the prisoner?" said one spectator to another, during a trial for manslaughter.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Ah! indeed! what a dreadful look he has, especially about the eyes! But who is that respectable looking young man at his side in the green vest?"

"In the green vest? Why, that is the prisoner himself. The other man is his lawyer."

"Well, now I do begin to see that fellow in the green vest don't look so respectable after all. Indeed, he has just the air of an old offender."

The Yankee Blade tells the following anecdote of a college chum:

H——, a member of one of the classes, was distinguished not less for dry wit and sly waggery than for his address in evading the writing of themes, and in palming off the "brain coined currency" of others as his legitimate "tender." One Monday morning he read a theme of unusual merit; but Professor A. "smelt a rat," and, as H. finished and sat down in the pride of conscious merit, asked,

"Is that original, H——?"

"Yes sir."

"Are you sure of it?" queried the professor, doubtingly.

"Why, yes sir," replied H ——, with the imperturbable gravity, and that pasteboard countenance he always wore, "*it had original over it in the paper I took it from!*"

The Legislature of Kentucky, during its recent session, passed *six hundred and seventy-one* acts, and *fourteen* joint resolutions. Among the acts were *one hundred and ninety-six* granting divorces! A pretty respectable number for one session.

POETRY.

LITTLE NELL.

BY MRS. NICHOLS.

Spring, with breezes light and airy,
Opened on a little fairy;
Ever restless, making merry,
She, with pouting lips of cherry,
Lisped the words she could not master,
Vexed that she might speak no faster,
Laughing, running, playing, dancing,
Mischief all her joys enhancing;
Full of baby-mirth and glee,
It was a joyous sight to see,

Sweet Little Nell!

Summer came—the green earth's lover,
Ripening the tufted clover,
Calling down the glittering showers,
Breathing on the buds and flowers,
Rivaling young, pleasant May
In a generous holiday.
Smallest insects hummed a tune
Through the blessed nights of June,
And the maiden sang *her* song,
Through the days so bright and long—

Dear Little Nell!

Autumn came—the leaves were falling,
Death the little one was calling,
Pale and wan she grew—and weakly,
Bearing all her pains so meekly.
That to us she seemed still dearer,
As the trial hour drew nearer.
But she left us, hopeless, lonely,
Watching by her semblance only:
And a little grave they made her—
In the Church-yard cold, they laid her—
I laid her softly down to rest,
With a white rose on her breast—

Poor Little Nell!

UNPUBLISHED SONG.

BY THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

There is dew for the flow'ret,
And honey for the bee;
And bowers for the wild bird,
And love for you and me!

There are tears for the many,
And pleasures for the few;
But let the world pass on, dear,
There's love for me and you!

There is care that will not leave us,
And pain that will not flee;
But on our hearth unaltered
Sits love, 'tween you and me!

Our love, it ne'er was reckoned,
Yet good it is and true;
It's half the world to me, dear,
It's all the world to you!

[*From a Literary Journal.*]

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.

The distinguished Surgeon Alexander H. Stevens, of New York city, recently delivered an address before the New York State Medical Society, in vindication of his Profession, in which he submitted the following interesting statistics. He stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing with the advancement and diffusion of medical science.

"In the city of Geneva, in the 16th century, one individual in 25 died annually. For the 18th century, one in 34; at the present time, one in 46. With us the mortality is greater. I estimate it at one in 40, the proportion of children being larger, and childhood being the period of the greatest mortality. In the British navy, among adults, none of whom are very aged, the mortality is about only one in 100. Seventy years ago the mortality in the British navy was one in every ten. In 1808, one in thirty; 1836, 13 8-10, among 1,000; a diminution to less than a seventh of the rate in 1770. In the American army, with a corps of medical officers not excelled by that of any other country, the mortality is little over one in 300 per annum. In London the mortality in the middle of the last century was one in 32. In the year 1838, the mortality was one in 36. I quote from the annual report of the Register General.—Within the last twenty years the mortality of Russia has been one in 27; Prussia one in 36; France one in 39.07; Holland one in 39; Belgium one in 43.01; England, one in 53.07; Sicily, one in 32; Greece, one in 30; Philadelphia, one in 42.03; Boston, one in 45; New York, one in 27.83. The immigrants have made our mortality greater than that of our sister cities; in other respects it has diminished with the advance of medical science. These statistical statements might be multiplied at great length; but enough have been given to show conclusively the prodigious extent to which human life has been lengthened, with the advance and diffusion of medical science, beyond its present duration in the less enlightened countries of Europe."

A Man Prosecuting for Breach of Promise.—At the West Chester, Pa. Court, three days were consumed with a curious case. The plaintiff, Isaac L. Tompkins, a young unmarried man claimed $3000 damages of Maria Jane Hammond, a widow lady, for breach of promise of marriage, alleged to have been made during her widowhood. The case was ably conducted by counsel on both sides, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Missouri Legislature has passed an act authorizing the city of St. Louis to subscribe half a million of dollars to the St. Louis and Cincinnati rail road: the question first to be submitted to the citizens of St. Louis.

Divorces in France.—Within three months after the new law of divorce was adopted in France, there were as many divorces as marriages, and in 18 months 20,000 divorces were registered.

The Editor of the Milwaukie Sentinel does not boast "of the *size* of Wisconsin 'babies,' but says they are uncommon *sure* crop."

The Roman General Marius replied to the Gaul who sent him a challenge—"If you are tired of your life, you can go and hang yourself."

A COMMENTARY ON FREE SOIL SYMPATHY.

A remarkable incident has just happened here, which speaks volumes in favor of our existing institutions, and proves the *real character* of the pretended friends of the colored race at the North.

A free colored man who had long lived here, and owned property enough to keep him very comfortable, with the work he easily procured—Jesse Oxendine by name—was seized with the idea of removing to the free States, less than a year ago. He accordingly sold all his property, took the proceeds, amounting to several thousand dollars, and removed with his family to Ohio, where he purchased a small place and intended to remain.

He found it impossible, however, to obtain any work, his applications being always answered by the statement that they preferred *white labor there*, and that *Liberia* was the place for him.

Wearied and disgusted, he wrote back at last that he wished to return, but was warned by the gentleman who had acted as his guardian that he could not legally do so, and that if he did, he would be sold as a slave—the policy of the State prohibiting such return. He wrote word back that he *would prefer being a slave on any Southern plantation to being a free man at the North;* and actually did return a few days since. He was immediately apprehended and taken into custody, but expressed himself perfectly satisfied to get back on any terms.

His Northern *friends* have stripped him bare of all he carried off, as he has returned perfectly destitute.

Is not Northern philanthropy a most *moving* thing; first it *plucks* the colored brother, and then ships him off to Liberia.

Columbia Telegraph.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

We have, in our day, seen many a tough story of the sagacity of the canine race, but we are about to tell one which will beat any thing of the kind we have ever seen or heard. What is better, the incident is true, having actually occurred in a neighboring city. It was related to us by a man of unimpeachable veracity, who knew the dog. Should this meet the eye of the gentleman who related it to us, he will affirm it true. He was a member of Gov. Briggs's council last year, and is as modest and unassuming as the Governor himself. But to our story. The owner of this dog was in the habit of giving him a cent at a certain hour every day, and with it the dog would go to the market-house and buy his dinner. His master would carefully envelope the cent in a piece of paper, and the dog would go to the market man, place the cent in his hand, and await his cent's worth of meat. The dog, being a regular customer, generally got a pretty liberal slice, and went off contented. One day he went to his master, at the usual hour, and gave him to understand that his dinner hour had arrived. Seeing the dog's uneasiness, he thought he would let him wait a little while; whereupon the dog seized a piece of paper and bounded off in the direction of the market. On arriving at the stall at which he was regularly served, he laid his paper quietly down and stepped forward for his supply of meat. The market man cut off and gave him his usual supply, and off he ran. The man stooped to pick up his money, when lo! there was nothing but a piece of paper. He related this circumstance to the owner, who on the following day offered the dog a cent to buy his dinner with, but the dog would not take it. He then attempted to call the dog to the market house, but it was no go, and for months he could not be made to go to the market. For the absolute truth of this story we vouch. Those who disbelieve it may ask and answer this question: If a dog will steal, knowing the act to be theft, why may he not cheat? Both in our mind indicate the improvement incident to his companionship with man.

Boston Museum.

Going to California.—An odd looking person joined the passengers on the New York and Erie rail road the other day, at a distant Western station. When he entered the spacious car, he looked around in utter amazement at its extent, and the comfort and elegance of its accommodations. And now he began to talk to himself, which he continued 'by the way' until the cars arrived at Piermont. 'Wal,' he commenced, 'this is what they call a 'car' eh? Wal, it's the biggest b'ildin' *I ever* see on wheels! Thunder a-n-d *lightnin'!* how we du skit away!' In this way he ran on, staring around, and talking *at* every body and finding nobody to talk to. At length he saw his man. A solemn-visaged person, with a white 'choke' tied at that exact point where 'ornament is only not strangulation,' a strait collar'd coat, and a flat, broad brimmed hat, sitting on a distant seat, 'caught the speaker's eye.' 'Hello, Domine! be *you* there? Going down to York? How do they do down to L——? How's Mr. Williams getting on now? Pooty 'forehanded, aint he? Where be *you goin'*? Goin' to preach in York? Aint *goin'* to Californy, be you? Didn't know but you might be; most every body seems to be goin' there now.' As soon as there was a sufficient pause in this avalanche of unanswered queries, the grave passenger replied, 'Yes, I am on my way to California.' 'Lord-a-massy, you *aint* though, be ye? You aint gin up *preachin,*' hev ye? 'Pears to me I wouldn't. I was to camp meetin' when you tell'd your experience and strugglin'. You had the dreadfullest hard time gittin' 'ligiont, 'at ever I see in my life! Seems to me, a'ter so much trouble, I would'nt give it up so. None o'my business, though, o'course. So, goin' to dig gold, eh?' As soon as the roars of laughter, which now filled the car, had subsided, the grave gentleman explained that deeming California a fruitful field for missionary labor he had determined to go forth as a pioneer in the good work, and he was therefore to sail from New York in three days for San Francisco.

Knickerbocker.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

Yourself and the editors of the National Intelligencer, in copying an article about gold from a paper purporting, from the credit, to be published at Charlotte, (*Quere*, Charlottesville!) Albemarle, Virginia, have labored under a mistake. The article was originally published in the Charlotte Journal, of this place; and old Mecklenburg, North Carolina, is the county* in which the gold was found—nearly *ten* pounds one afternoon, most of it in the virgin state, and several pounds (troy) subsequently from the same mine; and it is supposed that there are some two or three pounds yet in the ore surrounding the pocket from which the first was taken. It has to undergo burning, grinding and separating, commonly called "*washing*," before the amount can be ascertained of the remainder.

There is no doubt, sir, that *there is a* great deal of gold yet in *this region*—much of it of a superior *quality*. Last year, from a tolerably *careful* calculation, there was *something like half* a million of dollars' worth of *gold raised* in the surrounding *counties; about* $370,000 was coined in the *mint* at this place, and about $130,000 *found* its way north and elsewhere *in bullion*.

Large amounts of gold have at various times been found in the mine now in question; and I would lay myself liable to the charge of gross exaggeration, if I were to tell the *whole truth* in regard to it. The gold in this mine is found generally in "*pockets*," in a silicious or flint vein, over and underlaid with a blue slate formation. The gold does not, as in many instances, pervade the vein in minute particles, but occurs in rich deposites, above designated "*pockets*." This mine belongs to Messrs. Wm. Elms and John Irving, of this place, and probably some one or two others not known to the writer. Major G. W. Caldwell and Captain J. Harrison, lately of the army, are principal holders of a lease of it. Several mines in the vicinity of this one are yielding very fair returns for the labor and capital invested.

The most productive mine in this section is the *Dunn Mine*, in this county, owned and worked by Messrs. Wm. Elms and John Irving. So far they have found no end to the ore, which continues to be worth from $5 to $10 a bushel. The ore is principally decomposed silex, of a rich brown, loamy appearance. In fine, sir, North Carolina probably holds out more inducements to emigrants and seekers of gold than California, for we have good wholesome laws, a peaceable population, and all of the necessaries of life in profusion; so that $1 will purchase as much here as $5 or $10 will in the vicinity of Feather river or the Sacramento, and the result of the purchase be far more pleasurably enjoyed under the protection of our good government. SPECTATOR, Jr.

Charlotte, N. C., March 13, 1849.

*Union is the new county name of the locality of the mine.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CITIES AND COUNRTY.

A statement appeared a short time since in one of our Northern exchanges, to the effect that there was more wealth in the city of Boston alone than in the whole State of North Carolina. This is a single specimen of the depreciating tone in which Northern writers commonly indulge towards the South when compared with the North. It is perhaps not surprising that so egregious a mistake should be made in facts and figures by one living in any of the large cities of the North and unacquainted with that peculiar phase of Southern life—a rural and wealthy population. North Carolina has no large city either on the seaboard or inland; but to attribute this fact to the poverty of the population of that State is a great blunder. She may be allowed to be inferior to Massachusetts in manufactures and commerce, but these are far from being the sole elements of wealth, the sole indexes of prosperity. In agriculture, the old North State will compare favourably with any of her Northern sisters of the confederacy. Her property is estimated at three hundred and six millions, that of Massachusetts, Boston of course included, is three hundred and forty millions. To read some of the Northern papers one would naturally conclude that decline was the prevailing law, and impending ruin the catastrophe hanging over the South. All this stuff is egregiously absurd. It results from applying Northern rules of proportion to Southern affairs. In the North one half of the population resides in cities or towns, while at the South not more than one-tenth of the population is congregated into cities.—Cincinnati alone contains more inhabitants than ten of the largest cities and towns of Virginia: but in the latter State—whose declining condition is a stock-theme for abolition declaimers, the average property of every free white person is $758, while in New York—the model State, with three times the white population, the average property of each is but $260. In Massachusetts again, there are about 29,000 paupers—in North Carolina we doubt if 290 could be found from the sea-board to the mountains. With all the boasted talk of the school-master's being abroad in New England, what are the criminal statistics of the land of cities? In Boston one person out of every fourteen males, and one out of every twenty-eight females, is annually arrested for criminal offences. What would be thought in North Carolina if the most distant approach to such a state of things were observed? In the city of New York a greater amount of crime passes annually in review before the tribunals than in all the Southern States put together.

City life has its advantages, but it were idle to deny that these must be taken with many grave drawbacks. The expense of living is vastly greater, the temptations to indulgence vastly greater, habits of extravagance, tendencies to speculation, vastly greater than are to be found in a rural population. It is not a desirable thing that our people should be shut up in towns. "The South," to adopt the language of Mr. Fisher, in an interesting Lecture lately delivered in Cincinnati, "is rural in residence and habits. It does not present the temptation or the opportunity for sensual gratification to be found in city life. It is to cities that the passions and appetites resort for their carnival. The theatre, the gaming house, the drinking house, and places of still more abandoned character, abound in them, and to these, the dissipated youth goes forth at night from home, along the high road to ruin. In the family of the Southern planter or farmer, although wine may be drunk and cards played, all is done under parental and feminine observation, and therefore excess can never go so far. Of course the sons of planters visit the cities, *but* those in their neighborhood are *trivial in* size and meagre in attractions—*those more* distant are seldom seen. *The* ancient poets, who thought that the *lower* regions were the abode of great *and* good men, as well as bad, located *the* entrance in a remote and solitary *place*. Thus Homer conducts Ulysses *on* his visit to the shades of his *brother* warrior Greeks, to a thinly settled *country* of dark-skinned people,

"When *lo*, we reached old Ocean's utmost bounds,
Where rocks control his waves with ever-during mounds,
There in a lonely land and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Cimmeria dwells."

There he found the portals of the infernal world. So Virgil conducts Eneas to the sombre and solemn forest of the Cumean sybil. But with our improved conceptions of the character of that place and its inmates, and the most direct avenues to approach it, the modern Epic poet, who desires to give his hero a view of it, will have to fix the gateway in the heart of a great city, where the vices hold their revels. 'Tis there

"The gates of Hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way."

The Militia.—An act respecting the Militia, passed at the last session of our Legislature, provides that hereafter, all persons now liable to militia duty according to law, shall be kept on the militia rolls and returned as heretofore; but no person over *thirty-five* years of age, shall be called upon to attend musters, drills, or any military exercise, except in case of war. That all persons thirty-five years of age, who desire the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall appear before the court martial of the Regiment to which they belong, and make oath that they are thirty five years of age, and the Colonel shall give them a certificate exempting them from militia duty except in case of war. A service of ten years in a Volunteer Company exempts from further military duty. Commissioned officers are to be exempt after eight years' service. *All the rank and file throughout the State are entitled to vote for the field officers from the highest to the lowest.* The act also provides for two Company musters in each year, instead of three, as heretofore.

Wilmington Journal.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Times says that the present session has been marked by the adoption of a very unusual number of measures of Internal Improvement, of which it designates the following as the most important, which, up to Friday evening last, had passed both Houses:

The bill for the *Virginia and Tennessee railroad* makes a State subscription of three-fifths of the capital of three millions, or $1,800.000.

The bill for the *Blue Ridge railroad* appropriates from the treasury $100,000 annually, for three years, for the construction of a railroad and tunnel from the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, at Rockfish Gap, to Waynesborough, in Augusta; and, further, subscribes three-fifths of $150,000, or $90,000, for the extension of the railroad to Staunton.

The bill for the *Alexandria and Orange railroad* subscribes an additional fifth, viz: $180,000, for the construction of that work; a subscription of two-fifths having been already authorized by an act of the last Legislature.

Another bill authorizes the State's guaranty to the bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company to the amount of $350,000, for completing the connexion between the canal and tidewater, and of $150,000 for completing the Rivanna and South Side connexions.

Another bill appropriates $60,000 for macadamizing a portion of the Staunton and Parkersburg road.

The bills above enumerated authorize an aggregate appropriation of $2,920,000; and, besides these leading measures, a large number of appropriations have been made for different turnpikes, chiefly in the western part of the State.

Another bill has passed which transfers the whole of the State's stock in the Petersburg and Roanoke railroad, amounting to $323,500, to the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of enabling it to construct a railroad to some point on the Richmond and Danville railroad, at or near Burkesville, in Prince Edward county; in which event the State will be entitled to an equivalent amount of stock in the new company.

Amongst the bills which have passed the House of Delegates within the last few days, are a bill appropriating $90,000 for the improvement of the Guyandotte river; a bill guarantying the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the amount of $200,000; a bill subscribing three-fifths of $60,000 for a macadamized road from Buchanan to Staunton; and a bill subscribing three-fifths of the capital for a railroad from Buchanan to the Roanoke river.

Distressing Occurrence.—The Bradford (Pa.) Reporter of the 14th instant states, that a Mr. Cordyn, a farmer of that county, returned to his house intoxicated on Monday evening, and after maltreating his wife, turned her out of doors, obliging her to take refuge at a neighbor's. The wretched inebriate then went to his barn, which was filled with grain, and contained a number of horses and cattle, to which he communicated fire, and in a few minutes the barn and its contents were destroyed. He then returned to his dwelling, set that on fire, and in the devouring flames, *perished himself, with all his children, three in number!*

Plank Roads.—"The Clyde Telegraph says that a load of wood containing *ten cords*, was brought into that village last week upon the plank road, drawn by two horses. It had to be divided into ten two-horse loads in distributing it about the village after leaving the plank road."

A Fatal Boy's Fight.—The Providence Transcript says that two boys of Pawtucket, about seven years old, got into a fight last week, in the course of which one was thrown, and, striking his head on a stone, was killed. He was an only child.

From the Washington (N. C) Whig.

MR. WILL. B. SHEPARD'S

Communication in the Register of March 7th, relative to "Mr. Stanly's Speech upon the Slavery Resolutions, passed by the last General Assembly."

In Mr. Shepard's card, he says he was "surprised very much" at the tone and character of this speech, because, he says, it was evidently intended solely as an attack upon him, for "having voted against Mr. Badger for Senator."

Mr. S. is greatly mistaken. I commented on his speech, because he "attacked" Mr. Badger's course on the compromise bill, and because he endorsed and advocated in the Senate, resolutions which I thought ridiculous, which I opposed, and for opposing them. I had been attacked. If it was of such vast importance to North Carolina that these resolutions should be adopted, then hereafter, the weight of Mr. Shepard's name would be brought to bear against those who opposed them. These considerations justified me in commenting on Mr Shepard's Speech, in what he calls one of my "characteristic speeches." Mr. S. says of this speech, in rather a cavalier tone, that though "he heard before he left Raleigh he had not been spared, he still felt so little interest in the matter, that he would probably have remained in ignorance of the harm done him, if his attention had not been accidentally called to the published speech." Were I disposed to "attack" Mr. Shepard, I could probably cause him to wish this accident had not happened; I might excite his approbation of the verse.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

But I have no wish to attack Mr. S., and however much I may disapprove his conduct as a Whig, however much I may censure his conduct as a party man, in standing alone from almost the entire body of his friends, and congratulating himself that he is not like other men, that he alone of all the Whigs in the Legislature was so true to the "great Southern institution" that he was not to be influenced by any consideration to vote for Mr. Badger, because of his opinion of the compromise bill: however much I may think his conduct in the last General Assembly resembled that of the juror who complained that there were eleven most obstinate men on the jury who differed in opinion with him—still I do not wish to "attack" Mr. Shepard. There was another election, pending which Mr. S. acted so strangely that he himself thought it proper to make an explanation in the Senate, in which he spoke of calumnious reports—of which I never heard until Mr. Shepard contradicted them. As to this election his conduct was open to attack; but I forbear—if his constituents are satisfied, I have no right to complain.

But Mr. Shepard says—"at the time of his vote for Mr. Rayner for Senator, he was ignorant that Mr. R. entertained the same opinions as those of Mr. Badger upon the Compromise bill."

I must be pardoned for expressing surprise at this. Mr. Rayner, though a younger man, has occupied as prominent a position in the eastern part of the State as Mr. Shepard. He was elector in that district, and avowed, without any concealment, his opinions. I did not believe it probable that one so well informed as Mr. Shepard of the "opinion entertained in his section of the country," could be so well aware of Mr. Badger's opinions, and yet never learn that Mr. Rayner "advocated a construction of the Constitution at the eminent risk of our great Southern institution."—Strange, that the "opinion entertained in that section of the country" that Mr. Badger's vote and speech constituted a great objection to his re-election, and that "accidentally" Mr. Shepard's constituents never expressed any opinion of Mr. Rayner's agreeing in opinion with Mr. Badger!!

And Mr. Rayner too made known his opinions in the House of Commons, during this last Session, and if I mistake not—for I have not the journals—voted in accordance with his opinions, and yet Mr. Shepard "accidentally" never heard of it.

"Were I to imitate the temper" of Mr. Shepard's card, I should say this is rather a "characteristic" explanation.

Mr. Shepard says—"Previously to my leaving home for the Legislature, the opinion entertained in this section of country, so far as I heard any opinion expressed, was that Mr. Badger's vote and speech upon the Compromise bill, constituted a great objection to his re-election to the United States Senate; this opinion I heard reiterated very generally in Raleigh, and by at least two Whig members of Congress."

And yet Mr. Badger received the vote of every Whig from Mr Shepard's "section of the country"—intelligent Whigs and patriotic gentlemen—and also of every other Whig member, excepting two who voted for Mr. Clingman, and these two did not ground their opposition upon the fact of Mr. Badger's course on the Compromise bill. Is it not a fair inference, that Mr. Shepard and the two Whig members of Congress got their information "accidentally"? Or how does it happen that the members of the Legislature were in ignorance of the opinions of their constituents?

But Mr. Shepard denies that his opposition to Mr. Badger proceeded from personal "hostility." He says in a "characteristic" manner—"I entertain now, and never have entertained any feelings of hostility towards Mr. Badger,"—and though I cannot exactly comprehend, how he entertains what he never entertained, yet I suppose he means to deny that he is unfriendly with Mr. Badger.

But Mr. Shepard will pardon me for saying, if I was in error in supposing he was influenced by unkind feelings to Mr. Badger in opposing his election to the Senate, I can with justice blame Mr. Shepard for the error.

At the early part of the session Mr Shepard attended two of our party meetings. I was glad to see him, and hoped to have the benefit of his talents and experience. But when we met to nominate a Senator, Mr. Shepard was not present.—There were eight or nine absentees. We agreed by resolution to vote for that gentleman who should receive by ballot a majority of all the votes.

Several committees were appointed to wait on the absentees, and desire them to state whether they would concur in this resolution. Mr. Rayner and myself were appointed as Eastern men to inform Mr. Shepard. We waited on him separately. In our interview—I am at liberty to say this much—Mr. S. did complain of Mr. Badger personally, but said nothing to me about the Compromise bill. He did not say he would not vote for Mr. Badger, but said, as he did afterwards several times, he "hoped to be able to act with his friends." Mr. Rayner also conversed with him, and at our next meeting, after the appointment of the committees, he reported that Mr. Shepard had not said whether he would or would not vote for Mr. Badger, but had given rather an indefinite answer.

Had he communicated to Mr. Rayner, that he (Mr. S.) objected to Mr. Badger because of his vote on the Compromise bill, can any man doubt that Mr. Rayner would have informed him of his own opinions? Was it not due to Mr. Shepard's friends, if not to the Whig party, that he should have made known the grounds of his objection to Mr. Badger?

Mr. Shepard does not seem to relish his having been referred to as "Mr. Senatorial." I did not use the word with any design of giving him offence, but I had heard from one of his friends that he would accept the office, if elected to the Senate, and I had satisfactory reason for believing that his friend spoke by authority; and I used the term to avoid being called to order, as it had been ruled by some one of our Speakers pro tem. that it was out of order to refer to Senators by name.

Mr. Shepard says if he were disposed to "imitate the temper of Mr. Stanly's speech," &c. &c., "that he too might use an epithet, and call me Mr. would-be-Foreign Minister"—and then he does me the honor to add, that he "signed his recommendation to the President, Gen. Taylor, for a foreign mission, with the greatest pleasure; nor am I disposed to impeach his motives because he aspires to an office to which he is fairly entitled, by his talents and his services."

But for this statement, I should not have felt bound to give any answer to Mr. Shepard's card; and the civil manner in which he speaks of me would disarm resentment, if I felt any towards him. In justice to myself, however, I wish to say that "the recommendation" which he signed was prepared and submitted to him and to others who signed it, without my solicitation, knowledge, or advice. I have never thrust myself forward, as one having claims for office; I have not solicited my friends to procure office for me. I "aspire" only to be regarded as one, duly grateful for the honors conferred on him by his fellow-citizens, the nearest wish to whose heart is, that he may be able to aid in upholding the honor and advancing the interests of his native State, and to preserve her free from the contaminating influences of the fell spirit of Disunion.

Those papers that have published Mr. Shepard's card, will please insert this.

EDWARD STANLY.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1849.

MR. HANNEGAN AND MR. POLK.

The Boston Atlas gives the following particulars in connexion with Mr. Hannegan's nomination:

Mr. Polk was in the Capitol, to sign bills, and to be present at the closing up of the Congress. Nothing had been said openly of any new appointments; on the contrary, Mr. Polk had given out, that, in justice to the rights of his successor, he would make no more appointments. Mr. Hannegan, however, had importuned the President for the Berlin mission. Mr. Polk coquetted for a time; feared that the Senate would reject any appointment he might now make, that, in fact, unless some of the Whig Senators voted for him, it would be of no use. Hannegan came to a Whig Senator, and put the question direct, whether, if he were nominated for an office, he would vote for him. The reply was substantially, that he would vote for his confirmation, as soon as for any other man of the same party. This information was given to the President; and when, by close watching towards morning, it was ascertained that there were only fifteen Senators present, who doubtless were in the secret, the nomination was sent in, and, in five minutes, was confirmed. Thus quickly was Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, transformed into a foreign minister, entitled to $9000 salary, and as much more for an outfit.

These are the facts in regard to this most shameful fraud upon the country and the treasury, accomplished under color of law and in accordance with constitutional requirements. The *morale* of the transaction, however, remains the same, and we think it is proper that the facts should be placed before the country, that the last official act of James K. Polk may be embalmed with his memory. What course General Taylor will take in the premises remains to be seen. We learn that he views the transaction with that feeling of contempt and scorn with which an honest and high-minded patriot would be like to view it. We hope he will take decided steps to cancel the appointment.

The Tribune, referring to the report that Mr. Webster had advised the nomination of Mr. Hannegan, publishes the following letter from that gentleman:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1849.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 10th respecting Mr. Hannegan's appointment as Minister to Prussia. That appointment can have surprised nobody more than it surprised me. The Senate having completed all its business, as I supposed, I left the Senate chamber between six and seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th of March. I had never heard a syllable of any intention of nominating Mr. Hannegan as Minister to Prussia, or for any other office; and supposed it certain that no nomination, of any kind, would be sent to the Senate after that hour.

When I heard, the next day, that Mr. Hannegan had been nominated to a foreign mission, and that the nomination had been confirmed, I at once contradicted it, saying that I had been in my seat every moment through the whole of the session of Saturday and Saturday night, and until broad day light on Sunday morning, when the Senate was about breaking up, and I had heard nothing of any such nomination.

I look upon this nomination, under the circumstances, as one of the most disreputable proceedings recorded in the history of our Government.

I am, with much respect, your ob't serv't,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Inaugural Address.—Those who will take the trouble to look over the Democratic papers will find considerable amusement in the sage comments bestowed on President Taylor's Address. Plainer English, we think, could hardly be written than the language of this document; but nothing is plain to some folks. Here follow two specimens of criticism, which remind us of the words in the old hymn—

Behold how sinners disagree,
The Publican and Pharisee.

"The Inaugural we have read with care and interest. Upon the whole, we are pleased with it. The General enters upon no details, but enunciates broad principles upon which he shall act. These principles are *democratic*, and if the new President shall faithfully act up to them, the whole country will be rocked with Whig indignation meetings. From this inaugural the "ultra" Whigs will glean but little comfort. No encouragement is given them, even by implication."

Portland (Me.) Argus.

"The new President's Inaugural Address is the shortest document which has probably ever been delivered by any incoming President. It is impossible not to perceive the *strong federal spirit* which breathes from it. We say honestly, it sounds to our ears as *ultra Whig*. We hear nothing in it of the limited powers of the Federal Government—of the strict construction of the constitution. On the contrary, we see powers claimed which the constitution does not recognise."

Washington Union.

A pretty wide straddle this, between two legs of the "harmonious Democracy."

Boston Courier.

Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Gen. Scott arrived here last night, and paid his respects to the President this morning. The meeting between these two gallant and distinguished soldiers, is described as having been cordial and worthy of the exalted reputation which both have acquired in defending the honor of the country, and which each enjoys as a man. The efforts of designing politicians to separate and estrange their relations have proved abortive, and this friendly interview is the best answer to all the unjust suspicions of opponents, or the doubtful suggestions of false friends. Gen. Scott was prevented from attending the inauguration by indisposition, but availed himself of the first opportunity to tender his respects to the President and the new Administration. It ought to be a source of public congratulation to know, that between the Chief Magistrate and the honored head of the Army, such terms of kindness and friendship exist.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary unabriged.—In the unanimous judgment of the leading literary press of Great Britain and the United States, Webster's Dictionary is the most learned, the most comprehensive, and the most complete work of the kind in the English language; containing all that is excellent in Dr. Johnson's great work, with numerous philological corrections, more concise and accurate definitions, in many instances, and the addition of some sixteen thousand words—these additions consisting for the most part of terms used in the various departments of science and the arts, in commerce, manufactures, merchandize, and the liberal professions.—*Journal of Education for Upper Canada, Toronto, Jan.* 1849.

A CLINCHER.

Col. Benton is represented to have said recently, that when the Editor of the Washington Union shall have spent the money he has made, if the Whigs don't provide for him, they will be guilty of the basest ingratitude—for that venerable organ had contributed more than all the Whigs to Whig success. If the venerable editor continues his attacks upon Gen. Taylor's Administration, as he has begun, he will increase this debt of gratitude to such an amount, that they never can be able to pay it. We are impressed the more with this truth, by the charge contained in the annexed paragraph and the reply of the Intelligencer:

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The "Union" carries its carping against the new Administration of the Government beyond all bearable bounds. In that paper of Friday last, for example, the attention of its readers is called "to the moral effect" of the fact that the appointment of Mr. Penrose to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been declared to be not "an appointment of the Administration, but one made by Mr. Meredith," (the Secretary of the Treasury,) whereat the venerable Editor expresses his horror of such a "shifting of responsibility" from the President upon his Secretary, and asks the question, "And is this really the doctrine which is to be preached up by the Administration?" To which we reply, YES, REALLY: the doctrine "preached up" by the present Administration is that of implicit obedience to the laws. In the very number of the Union in which this question is found was published at large the Act of Congress containing the provision by which the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is established, the terms of which are literally as follows:

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That an officer shall be appointed in the Treasury Department, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be called the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, &c., and who shall perform all such other duties in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, now performed by some of his clerks, as may be devolved on him by the Secretary of the Treasury," &c.

Under this plain and positive enactment, who but the Secretary of the Treasury could have appointed the Assistant Secretary?

Let the "Union" be re-assured. The last thing that can ever be truly alleged against President Taylor will be his shrinking from any responsibility that his station devolves upon him.

We understand that the President of the United States availed himself, on Saturday, of the first hour of leisure he has found since his Inauguration, to visit Mesdames Madison, Adams, and Hamilton, and pay his personal respects to those ladies.—*National Intelligencer.*

In regard to local appointments, a Washington correspondent writes us:—"There will not be removals, where the commissions have only a short time to run, unless in certain special cases, where the public interest and political justice require that the person in office should be summarily dismissed. Where commissions expire, the appointment will be regarded as a NEW one, and the person who will be selected to fill the office, will be chosen from all the applicants, the incumbent not being regarded for that reason as having any claims or advantages over others."

Fortification Appropriations.—The total amount of moneys appropriated by Congress for the preservation, repair and construction of fortifications, in various parts of the country for the next fiscal year, is $671,000.

The Close of Congress.—The Whig triumph has brought no extra moral influence with it—Never has a Congress terminated so disgraceful as the late one. Disorder, drinking, fighting, and rowdyism generally, marked its last hours. The people should think of these things, and correct the evil. They can do it.—*Hartford Times.*

That is a capital specimen of the fairness with which the Times is wont to represent matters. Every body knows that all the disorder created, and fighting gone through with in Congress, was the work of Locofocos, if we except Mr. Giddings who is a Free Soiler. Why then this desire to charge it on the Whigs, unless they themselves blush at the disgrace their fighting leaders have brought upon them? The people *have* thought of these things, and will see that they are corrected.

Connecticut Courant.

The New Hampshire Election.—The names of the Members elected to the new Congress are: Jas. Wilson, Whig; Amos Tuck, Free-soil Whig; Charles H. Peaslee and Harry Hibbard, Democrats. No change.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned on the 13th inst. It decided on 50 cases, during its last session, and left 150 unacted upon.

The Boston Traveller states that a handbill was posted in State street in that city, on Tuesday last, announcing that Messrs. Porter and Robjohn, of New York, were ready to receive the names of passengers for California in their Air Machine, to be ready about the 15th of April. They state that their machine is to be five hundred feet long by fifty wide, and is to be propelled by an engine of ten horse power. They calculate the distance overland at 2400 miles, and think they *might* make the passage in twenty-four hours, but to be liberal set it at five days. With the wind dead ahead, they say that they can go at a speed of forty miles an hour, and if fair, one hundred. The machine is not to travel nights,—but whether it will remain suspended in mid air or descend to terra firma, the handbill does not state.—The price of passage is $50, to be paid in equal instalments from now to the 15th of April—all before the "vehicle" starts.—Each passenger is to be allowed to take two hundred pounds of baggage, &c.

The following is a copy of the placard posted in New York. Emigrants will please begin to get out their seives and wash bowls.

AIR LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through by Daylight without stopping.

The Erie Locomotive will leave the city positively on the 15th of April, on its first trip to the Gold Mines. Passage $50. Wines included.—Baggage extra. For freight or passage apply to

PORTER & ROBJOHN, New York.

This notice is given in professedly good faith, but we hardly imagine the faith of many will be strong enough to try the proffered experiment.

A similar one was posted in our own city, yesterday.—*Connecticut Courant.*

'Make new acquaintances, but never forget old friends.' We never buy a new pair of boots without thinking of this precept.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles W. Rockwell, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Customs.

Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Daniel Graham, resigned.

George Evans, of Maine, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and Robt. T. Paine, of North Carolina, to be Commissioners under the act of the Congress of the United States, of the 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico of the 2d day of February, 1848."

William Carey Jones, of Louisiana, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners appointed under the said act.

Charles K. Smith, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Territory of Minesota.

Aaron Goodrich, of Tennessee, to be Chief Justice, and David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin B. Meeker, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States for said Territory.

Henry L. Moss, of Minesota, to be Attorney of the United States for said Territory.

Joshua L. Taylor, of Minesota, to be Marshal of the United States for said Territory.

James G. Campbell, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana.

Henry Boyce, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for said district.

John E. King, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for said district.

William B. Scott, of Louisiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Thomas C. Perkins, of Connecticut, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Connecticut, in the place of Jonathan Stoddard.

Gales Seaton, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Joshua Taylor, Collector at Ocracoke, North Carolina, vice Thomas J. Pasteur, whose commission expired.

James E. Norfleet, Collector at Edenton, North Carolina, vice Zizop Rawls, resigned.

Willis H. Arnold, Collector at Pearl River, Mississippi, vice Rufus O Pray, resigned.

John N. Frost, Surveyor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Winthrop Pickering, whose commission expired.

James Hunter, Appraiser of Merchandise, at Savannah, Georgia, vice Charles Stephens, dec'd.

Richard C. Holmes, Collector at Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, vice Robert B. Risley, whose commission expired.

John S. Rhea, Collector at Brasos Santiago, Texas. New office.

Edwin Rose, Collector at Sag Harbor, New York, vice Abel Huntington, whose commission expired.

James Collier, Collector at San Francisco, California. New office.

SURVEYORS.

John H. Cross, Poweatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, whose commission will expire on the 19th March, 1849.

Zebedee Ring, N. York, vice Elijah F. Purdy, whose commission expired.

William B. Norris, Philadelphia, vice John Davis, whose commission expired.

Gordon Forbes, Yeocomico, Va., re-appointed.

Robert Butler, Smithfield, Va., re-appointed.

NAVY AGENTS.

George Loyall, Navy Agent at Norfolk, from the 14th March, 1849, re-appointed.

William Shoemaker, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, from 15th day of March, 1849, vice S. D. Patterson, whose commission will then expire.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

John C. Long, now a Commander, to be a Captain in the navy from 6th March, 1849, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain W. M. Hunter.

Theodorus Bailey, now a Lieutenant, to be a Commander in the navy from the 6th of March, 1849, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Commander John C. Long.

Chas. Deas, now a Master, to be a Lieutenant in the navy from the 6th March, 1849, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Theodorus Bailey.

LAND OFFICERS.

Alfred Cowles, to be Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Illinois, in the place of William Jackson, whose term of office has expired.

Jesse K. Dubois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, Illinois, in the place of Wm. Wilson, whose term of office will expire on the 18th inst.

Mathew Gillespie, to be Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Illinois, in the place of Jacob Judy, whose term of office has expired.

Harry F. Brown, to be Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in the place of Joel S. Fisk, removed.

Appointments by the P. M. General.

Mrs. Mary Christie, P. M., Rock Run, Harford county, Maryland, vice John S. Christie, resigned.

Timothy Coggshall, Newport, R. I.

Ephraim Hutchins, Concord, N. H.

Joseph J. Pitman, Huntsville, Ala.

Samuel C. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J.

Thomas B. Bigger, (re-appointed,) Richmond, Virginia.

Edwin Boyle, Annapolis, Md.

The Methodist Church Property Question.—We learn that the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the first in rotation, has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing and recommending that the property question, in dispute between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, be submitted to arbitration. Should the other annual conferences follow the example, and it seems to be generally expected that they will, the constitutional difficulties will be removed. The South having made preparations for commencing a suit to establish their claim, will have incurred some expenses, but probably these will be made matter of arrangement should an amicable adjustment of the other be agreed upon.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Death of the oldest Editor.—The Philadelphia newspapers mention the death, at ninety-two years of age, of David C. Claypoole, one of the Proprietors of the first Daily Newspaper published in the United States. It was established as early, we believe, as the year 1776, and published for many years by John Dunlap and the gentleman just mentioned, by the title of *the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, the title of it being afterwards changed to that of *Dunlap & Claypoole's Daily Advertiser*. On the retirement of John Dunlap from the concern, it continued to be published by the firm of David C. & Septimus Claypoole, and, soon after the death of the latter, passed into the hands of Zachariah Poulson, by whom, and afterwards by his son, it was published for many years, until it was eventually merged in some younger but more ambitious and enterprising establishment.

Mr. Claypoole is reported by the papers to have been a lineal descendant from Oliver Cromwell. How that is we do not know. But he was, we well remember, of a commanding figure and aspect; a gentleman truly of the Old School, whose benevolent kindness, as well as that of the veteran John Dunlap, the writer of these lines frequently experienced when a boy, bearing the Manuscript Reports of Debates in the Halls of Congress from the Reporter's desk to the Printing Office. The principal records of the Debates in Congress during the exciting period from 1793 to 1799, inclusive, are to be found in the pages of that journal.

National Intelligencer.

Inspector's Returns.—From the annual returns of the Inspectors of Naval Stores, Lumber and Timber, &c. to March Term, 1849, of New Hanover County Court, we have compiled the following table, which shews the total amount of produce inspected at this port during the last twelve months, to have been—

Turpentine, barrels,	212,[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, "	15,[illegible]
Tar, "	21,[illegible]
Timber, feet,	37,667,[illegible]
Lumber, "	1,346,[illegible]
Rice, casks,	5,[illegible]
Cotton, bales,	[illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

Important Decision.—The great land suit of the heirs of Dubreuil Villars [illegible] Jos. M. Kennedy and others, being [illegible] involved the title to a portion of the [illegible] and First Municipalities, property worth perhaps over $15,000,000. This was made a test suit. The defendants, Kennedy and others, officers in the U. S. Branch Mint at New Orleans, were presented by Levi Pierce, and T. J. Durant, U. S. District Attorney, who claim the First Municipality in warranty to defend the title of the United States, the [illegible] of ground in controversy having been [illegible] nated by the First Municipality for the purpose of building upon it the mint. The First Municipality was represented by [illegible] Roselius and Robt. Preuy. The heirs of Villars were represented by the Hon. Henry Clay, W. C. Micou, G. Schmidt, Mr. J. Judah of Indiana, and J. P. Wilde who represented his deceased father, the Hon. R. H. Wilde, who in his lifetime took an important part in the suit.

N. O. Picayune.

LEAVES—THEIR VALUE

What shall I do with my leaves? Are they good for any thing? asks a correspondent. Do with them! good for anything! Why treasure them to be sure, if they were coin of the realm; they are good for every thing which a gardner has to do. They are the best of all material for bottom-heat, the best of all soil, the best of all drainage, the best of all manures. It is true they contain little or no nitrogen, but they rot quickly, are full of saline matters, on which every thing that bears the name of plant will feed gluttonously, and from their peculiar structure allow air to pass in and water out with perfect freedom. If we wish to know what leaves are good for, we have only to burn them, and see what a quantity of ash they leave behind. All that ash is as much food for other plants as beef and mutton are for us. It is the natural material which Nature is perpetually restoring to the soil in order to compensate for the waste which is produced by the formation of timber. In a wild land, trees are annually thus restored; were it otherwise, a wood would be a mass of life overshadowing a floor of death. And we can remove the leaves from our plantations, it is only because of the artificial richness of the soil in which they grow. This sufficiently indicates the value of leaves, which are in truth hardly less important in their death than they were in their life, though in a different way.

Plough, Loom & Anvil.

Threatening Letters.—Mr. William B. Astor, of New York, recently received certain threatening letters, stating that unless he paid over $50,000 his life and property were to suffer. A similar letter was received by Mrs. Astor. Mr. Astor placed the communications in the hands of the police, who recommended some bystander on his part, and the deposite of a package to the order of the writers, which resulted in the arrest of Franklin G. Bragg and Isaac A. Biggs.

Origin of less consequence than Destiny.—When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated Commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Matthews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and *"they did not even know where he came from."* "True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know *where he is going*, and I should like to go with him;" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

How honored would that reluctant father have been, could he have foreseen that his daughter would be the mother of Matthew Henry! And how different would be the world's estimate of men, if they were judged less by their origin, and more by their destiny! There is one pride of family highly commendable—there is another pride of family ineffably contemptible!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 21—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for B Rose & Son, J H & J Martine, E J Hall, Mrs C Walker, Rev J Brantly, Brown & James, Gowan & Murch, King & Hoyle, R A King, S Latterloh, Lehman & Butner, E W Wilkins, E Fuller, J F Chambers, R Foster, C T Hall & Son.

March 23.—Steam

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1849.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—About $13,000 have been subscribed to this work in Wilmington, and it is expected that the amount will reach $15,000.

One of the papers in that town has a curious article on the subject of this proposed work. It says,—

"With this, and the Manchester Road, now progressing, and the Central Rail Road, we have all we ought to desire—all that the friends of Internal Improvements throughout the State ought to ask for—for the present, at least."

Indeed! Then it is settled, we suppose, that the friends of internal improvement ought *not* to ask for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, for a Turnpike from Salisbury to the west, for another from Greensborough to Mount Airy, for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar Rivers! For nothing, in short, but what terminates in Wilmington! This is not the liberal spirit which Wilmington has credit for, and which her people generally manifest.

NORTH CAROLINA AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.—The Commissioners appointed by the act of the late Legislature, have advertised that separate Books of Subscription to the Stock of both will be opened at Raleigh on the 19th of April, on which day it is proposed to hold a general Internal Improvement Convention in that city.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A meeting in Hillsborough on the 15th inst. on the subject of the Central Rail Road, was addressed by Gov. Graham and Giles Mebane, Esq. Gov. Graham offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting is gratified in commending the liberal spirit in regard to Internal Improvement which characterized the last General Assembly, and that they look to the completion of a Central Road through the State as a work of the utmost importance to her character and honor as a sovereign, and to the prosperity and best interests of her people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the most eligible route for the construction of such a road, from Raleigh westward, whether regard be had to the greater number of persons to be accommodated, the quantity and value of productions to be transported, or its practicableness and cheapness in being graded, will be found through the counties of Orange and Guilford; and its success is therefore a subject of peculiar interest to the citizens of these counties.

Resolved, That if (as we have no doubt will be the case,) the route shall be selected which is above indicated, the members of this meeting will use their best exertions to raise a sufficient subscription to grade the road, so far as it may pass through the territory of this county.

Resolved, further, That ten delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to attend a Convention on the subject of this Rail Road, proposed to be held in the town of Salisbury in the month of June next.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates:—

Hon. David L. Swain, Col. Cadwallader Jones, Hon. William A. Graham, Gen. Benjamin Trollinger, John W. Norwood, Esq., John U. Kirkland, Esq., Giles Mebane, Esq., Thomas B. Bailey, Esq., Col. William A. Carrigan, James N. Patterson, Esq.

Extract from a letter to the Editor.

"Whilst on my way to Salisbury, I had occasion to mingle with the inhabitants who live in the immediate vicinity of the proposed routes of the contemplated Plank Road—heard opinions expressed both pro and con, as relate to it, but from what I was able to learn, there appears to be a disposition on the part of the people to withhold their subscriptions until the route shall have been surveyed.

"A considerable diversity of opinion prevails as to the more feasible of the two routes proposed, and it is evident that the success of the enterprise will depend entirely on the *one selected*. If I were to hazard my humble opinion—judging from existing circumstances—I would say you must (in order to ensure success) take a *middle ground*."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer arrived at Halifax, N. S. on Thursday night last.

In Cotton, there has been a decline of an ⅛ to ¼ penny. Fair uplands were quoted at 4¾. Mobile 4¾. Orleans 4¾. Sales of the week 22,220 bales.

There had been another sanguinary battle between the English and Sikhs in India. The former lost 98 officers and 2500 men killed and wounded, with 4 guns and several regimental colors. They drove the enemy off, but it was a most disastrous victory. This and the warlike attitude of Russia had depressed English funds fully 1 per cent.

Bread-stuffs have declined, materially.

No other news of importance.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that a counterfeit $20 Note on the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the State was detected in Raleigh a week or two ago. The signatures are very good imitations, except that they are engraved. The filling up *I. Wetmore*, and *Fayetteville*, are admirable imitations. The plate is not correct—the vignette being an eagle on the right hand instead of a wheat field.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—We learn from the Wadesborough Argus, that a man calling himself John Geasley, hailing from Rockingham county, N. C. was arrested and committed to jail in that place for passing $80 in counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of Cape Fear and $20's on the Bank of the State of South Carolina. These notes were wretchedly executed. He had also other spurious bills, among them two 10's on the Bank of Louisville, Ken.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., March 22, 1849.

Dear Sir: The Superior Court for this county is now in session—His Honor Judge Caldwell presiding. On Tuesday evening, Robert Hildreth was put upon his trial for the murder of William Taylor, by stabbing, in Anson county on the 15th of Sept. last. The prosecution was ably conducted by Solicitor Ashe, on the part of the State.—A very ingenious defence was made for the prisoner by Hon. Robert Strange, A. J. Dargan and Alex'r Little, Esqs., who advocated the cause of the prisoner with marked ability. The Jury on yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

COL. PAINE.—The letter writers from Washington mention that opposition was made in the Senate to the confirmation of Col. Paine's nomination, on account of his conduct in quelling the mutiny among the volunteers in Mexico. The opposition is said to have proceeded from the Virginians.—The real ground of hostility, we imagine, was, that the office was not given to Virginia, which is so neglected in the bestowal of favors, as to have perhaps not quite one-half of all the offices in the Army, and Navy, and Civil List. Col. Paine's conduct in Mexico having been emphatically approved by the Court of Inquiry and by all his superior officers, *that* must have been a mere pretext, and a most shallow one, too, for the opposition to his confirmation. It was unsuccessful.

TROUBLES IN CANADA.—There are indications of a speedy outbreak in Canada, which may give trouble both to England and the United States. It arises from the passage of a bill through the Provincial Parliament, to pay claims for alleged losses in the rebellion of 1835,—the claims being those of the rebels themselves as well as of those whose property was destroyed by them. The Gov. General, it is said, will reserve the bill for the approbation or rejection of the Queen, and the people say that it shall never be carried into effect—they, the people of Canada, having the money to pay, if paid at all. They talk of annexation to the U. S., and of an independent Republic.

We have received three solutions of the Mathematical Question propounded in the Observer of the 13th inst. But as we have not the Algebraical Signs required, we are obliged to omit the answers.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A list of the appointments confirmed will be found in another column.

It is said that Mr. Benton has offered a resolution, in secret session, in reference to the Protocol to the Mexican Treaty, looking to further investigations, with a view to the settlement of the question whether that Protocol is binding in its effect, and if so whether it was not the duty of the late Executive to have first submitted it to the Senate for action upon it, or ratification, before issuing his proclamation announcing the exchange of ratifications, and the restoration of peace between the two Republics.

Mr. Benton delivered a long speech on the subject, and was, it is said, quite severe on the course of the late Administration in connexion with this question. The two Senators from South Carolina, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, Mr. Benton, Mr. Yulee, the two Senators from Virginia, and others, are understood to be in favor of expressing some marked condemnation of this secret bargain.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* on Friday last. On that day, the President *pro tem.* having informed the Senate that there was no business before it,

Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed in Executive session yesterday to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that unless he might have further communications to make to them they were ready to adjourn, sent the following report to the chair, which was read:

"That the committee duly performed that duty, and that the President requested them to inform the Senate that he had no further communication to make to them. He requested the committee to tender his respects to the members of the Senate, and to say that he wished them all a safe return to their homes and a happy meeting with their families."

The New York Express has repeatedly indulged, of late, in abuse of our Senator, Mr. Badger, probably because Mr. Badger has not thought it worth his while to court the good will of its Editor who does its Washington correspondence—a system by which great men are often manufactured at Washington out of very small materials, but one which really great men seldom condescend to, and least of all would the Hon George E. Badger owe his reputation to such a degrading cause. The following is the last of those attacks of the Express:—

"*The New York Mint Bill.*—The North Carolina Standard lashes Mr. Badger, Senator in Congress from that State, for killing our New York Mint Bill. The object is to injure him as a Whig, at home; but we are not the less glad to see him have the lashing, for meanly, we must say, twice taking advantage of his position, as a U. S. Senator, to thwart what a large majority in both Houses of Congress desired: the establishment of a Mint in New York. The Standard well says:—

"'A Branch Mint is much needed in New York, and would be of great service, not only to the Government, but to the currency of the country. Through the Custom House, and by immigration, millions of foreign coin are annually taken in at that point; and it is desirable that this coin should be melted over, and made to receive our own impress and stamp of authority. As American coin, it would circulate more freely, and the people would be saved from the trouble and losses incident to the circulation of the foreign article.'"

"Mr. Badger can have no manner of excuse for his course, save in a petty and unworthy wish to sacrifice to the interest of the whole Union what he supposed to be the selfishness of his own State,—a selfishness, it seems, that does not exist.

"If, hereafter, Mr. Badger intends to keep up this war on our metropolis, it will certainly become the duty of the New York members of Congress to make it for the interest of North Carolina to *liberalize* such a Senator, or to keep him at home."

We know not what the Standard said, except the harmless paragraph quoted above. The object of that paper was, undoubtedly, "to injure Mr. Badger as a Whig at home," and what it may say in the endeavor to accomplish that object, is a matter of perfect indifference to Mr. Badger and the Whigs at home. But the Express, a Whig paper, degrades itself by seconding this Locofoco attack on a gentleman who is as incapable of a "meanness" as the Express is of appreciating his excellence.

But let us notice the subject which has given rise to this combined assault of North Carolina Locofocoism and New York Whiggery (which, among the politicians in that city, is very little above the par of Locofocoism any where.)

It is charged that Mr. Badger "twice took advantage of his position, as a U. S. Senator, to thwart what a large majority in both Houses desired: the establishment of a Mint in New York." That he "can have no manner of excuse for his course, save in a petty and unworthy wish to sacrifice the interests of the whole Union to what he supposed to be the selfishness of his own State."

Is this true? Not a word of it! And we mean to show that it is utterly false, and ought to have been known to the Express to be false.

First as to Mr. Badger's "excuse" for his opposition to the Mint Bill: On the 4th of July 1848, the first session of the late Congress, the bill to establish a Mint in New York, introduced by Mr. Dix of that State, just seven months before, (on the 14th of December preceding,) was taken up. Mr. Dickinson advocated the bill. Mr. Butler of S. C. moved to amend by providing for a Branch also at Charleston. We quote as follows from the Congressional Globe, pages 936–7:—

"Mr. Badger was opposed to the legislation by which branch mints had been multiplied, as calculated to discourage the recoinage of foreign coin. He saw no good effect which had been produced by the act of Congress making foreign coin receivable as currency. It had resulted in no improvement in the convenience of the country.—There was quite as much reason for the adoption of the amendment as for the passage of the original bill. The bill authorizes an outlay of $425,000. This was merely to begin with—$200,000 for Charleston, and $225,000 for New York; and an additional sum, quite as large, would be required to finish these establishments. We were, therefore, about to incur an expenditure of about a million of dollars, besides entailing on the country an annual cost for the support of these branches—perhaps $70,000 or $80,000 yearly for the support of the two. And for what good end? If the holders of foreign coin in New York wished to have their specie recoined, why not send it to the Mint in Philadelphia? There could be but two reasons: the cost of transportation, and the expense of insurance; and these could not be great, as New York was only at a distance of five hours from Philadelphia. It would be a better mode for the Government to make some arrangement on that subject with the Mint. We were about to make a large expenditure for a doubtful purpose. He knew it would enable New York to erect a new and splendid public building to increase her magnificent array of marble edifices, and bring her to close approximation with a city of palaces. And to this he had no objection, if any public good could be effected by it—any great advantage in the way of public convenience.

"As to Charleston, he would have no objection to extend to her the same advantage which might be given to New York. Our great error had been in authorizing these branch mints originally, and into this we had been led by the prosperity of the gold mines in the South, there being no facility of transporting the gold from these regions to the points where it could be converted into current coin.

"If the New York branch be allowed, so should that asked for at Charleston; and then where is the system to end? Applications would come in from all quarters of the country—Boston, Norfolk, &c., until our entire seacoast would be dotted with them. It should also be remembered, that the President had admonished us not to make any unnecessary and undemanded appropriations."

Messrs. Dickinson, Niles, and Dix, advocated the bill, and Mr. Butler his own amendment. In reply,—

"Mr. Badger said he would say nothing about the sub-treasury humbug, but would confine what he had to say to the Mint humbug. As to the great amount of foreign gold accumulating at New York, a better way of diminishing it than by sending it to a branch Mint in New York, would be, for the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the subtreasurer at New York to take what foreign gold might be offered, and to give, in exchange for it, American gold at the same value. But taking the cost of the freight of gold from New York to Philadelphia at $4,000, what was that in comparison with the expense of erecting a new branch of the Mint? The true reason for not sending the gold to the Mint is not the expense of transportation, but because the people of New York profit by retaining the gold coin there. He suggested that the best course would be to repeal the law which allows foreign gold to be received in payment of duties. Thus, it would become important to keep American gold in currency, to supply the use from which the foreign gold would be withdrawn. He would vote for the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina, because he could see more benefit from an institution there, than in the proposed branch in New York; and he should finally vote against the bill."

After some few remarks from two or three other Senators, the amendment was agreed to, 27 to 21; and then the bill was *rejected*, 27 to 22.

Now we think we have shown that Mr. Badger had a better "excuse" for his opposition to the N. Y. Mint than the unworthy and contemptible one assigned by the Express. And we have further shown, that, so far from "a large majority in both Houses" being in favor of the Mint, the *truth* is, that a majority of the same Senate had *deliberately* rejected it.

As to the second case complained of, and which occurred at the close of the late Session, the facts are, that the bill was allowed to drag along until the very last night of the Session, (when, possibly, the New York *lobby members*, who were publicly sent there to get the bill through, by hook or by crook, hoped that in the confusion of a last night the bill might be *smuggled* through.) Mr. Badger again exercised his right, and performed his duty, by objecting to such a process, and the bill failed, the objection of a single Senator being, according to a good rule of the Senate, sufficient to prevent the smuggling process so often attempted on the last night of a Session. But he was not the only one who objected. At least one other Senator did the same. Why does not the Express assail him also with its vulgar abuse? Why single out Mr. Badger, but for the reason we gave at the outset?

And the Express has the impudence, in a former article, to threaten us with the hostility of the New York members to any measure which Mr. Badger may desire to pass for the benefit of North Carolina! This is laughable! When did the New York members ever support any measure for the benefit of North Carolina? When did Congress ever grant any thing for the benefit of North Carolina? But what an idea must the Express have of the honesty and patriotism of its members when it supposes them capable of being influenced by such a motive!

So far as the Whigs of North Carolina are concerned, the Express need not imagine, that the combination of North Carolina Locofocoism and New York cupidity will shake their acquiescence in the correctness of Mr. Badger's vote and argument on the measure. An expenditure of half a million (much more likely to be a million and a half, when we remember the N. Y. Custom House,) and then of $40,000 or $50,000 a year, in perpetuity, in salaries and expenses, to save a few thousand dollars which it would cost to transport the gold from New York to the Mint already in operation at Philadelphia! Why the cost of the buildings alone would pay for carrying all the gold coin in the civilized world from New York to Philadelphia. The fact is, and a New York paper has not hesitated to admit it, that the Mint is wanted in that city by those who wish to sell Uncle Sam the lots to build it on, by those who want fat contracts for building it, and by those who want offices in it for themselves and their friends.

PROSCRIPTION.—Some of the Locofoco papers are already crying out against the Proscription, as they call it, of the new Administration. This would be surprising, when their own practices are remembered, if any inconsistency of theirs would surprise us. But among the very few appointments made so far, are two Locofocos, re-appointed to valuable offices in Virginia. Mr. Loyall, as Navy Agent at Norfolk, was re-appointed with the approbation of leading Whigs in and about Norfolk. And as for Col. Bigger, Postmaster at Richmond, (to make way for whom Mr. Polk removed a most unexceptionable officer and man, because he was a Whig,) his term was about to expire, but he made a pretty good officer, had not used his office to subserve party ends, and has ten or a dozen children. On these accounts the people of Richmond, seven-eighths of whom are Whigs, not only made no effort against him, but advised his re-appointment; and there was not a single applicant for the place, against him.

When did Locofocoism ever treat an opponent so generously, when a valuable office was to be given?

Among the President's recommendations, the Senate has rejected one, by a strict party vote—that of Mr. McGaughey, of Indiana, as Governor of Minesota. The vote was 25 Locos against, to 22 Whigs for, the nomination. The Union says that the Locos voted against Mr. McGaughey, because he "was opposed to the war with Mexico," and voted against the supplies. This is but a pretext, we imagine, for commencing a factious opposition in the Senate, where there is a Locofoco majority, against the Administration.

Among the appointments, is that of Col. Tayloe, as Collector at Ocracocke, N. C. who succeeds Thos. J. Pasteur, whose term has expired. The North State Whig says this is an appointment acceptable to all Whigs in that part of the State. Col. Tayloe was removed without a shadow of a cause, (except that he was a Whig,) to put Pasteur in. Col. Tayloe did not apply for the office in any way.

We learn, that Mr. Gales Seaton, son of our very worthy Mayor, has been appointed to be Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy at Frankfort. Mr. Seaton went abroad in 1846, in company with Mr. Henry Drayton, formerly of this city and now a distinguished citizen of the French Republic, since which he has been sojourning in Paris and in Germany. He brings to the discharge of his new duties a vigorous and well stored mind and a knowledge of the German and French languages. We understand that Mr. S. is now in Paris. His appointment is highly creditable to the Administration, and will not fail to be gratifying to the many friends of our respected Mayor.—*National Whig.*

[It appears, from the above, that it is not Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, but his cousin, Gales Seaton, of Washington City, who has received this mark of Executive favor.]

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson, of Ohio, died in Washington on Tuesday last, after an illness of five weeks. He had been re-elected to the next Congress.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned a few days ago. The Whig says, that at the time of adjournment "it is understood that there were some two Senators present; and the dissolution must have resembled, in a great degree, a meeting of which we read some years ago, in which, after due notice having been given, two men attended. One of them appointed the other Chairman, and the Chairman in reciprocity appointed the other Secretary. After sitting some time, the Chairman said,

"What do you think?"

Secretary—"I think as you think!"

Chairman—"Well, I think so too!"

The meeting then adjourned."

GEN. SAUNDERS—THE LATE ADMINISTRATION—CUBA.—The Charleston Courier of Thursday last contains a most remarkable publication, by Thos. Caute Reynolds, Secretary of Legation to Spain, from July 1846 to July 1848. On the plea of defending himself from attacks, he quotes from Gen. Saunders's letters to himself and to Mr. Buchanan, and his own despatches as temporary Charge de Affaires during the absence of Gen. Saunders in France. These show, that Gen. Saunders was authorized by Mr. Polk, (all the late denials to the contrary notwithstanding,) to propose to Spain a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba; and that the negotiation was peremptorily declined by Spain. Mr. Reynolds quotes from a letter of Gen. Saunders to himself, dated July 12, 1847, the astounding declaration, that, "sooner than the English should get any *lien* on Cuba, he would stipulate for the United States to guarantee in some way the payment of the debt due by Spain, on having a mortgage on Cuba." This debt which Mr. Saunders was willing to bind the United States to pay, for a mere *mortgage* of Cuba, amounts to the enormous sum of *three hundred and fifty millions of dollars!!* Had the late Administration taken leave of its senses? or did Gen. Saunders thus speak without authority? Be this as it might, it is fortunate for all parties that Spain would not listen to any proposition on the subject.

Another letter from Gen. Saunders is quoted, in which he says, "I would write to Mr. Buchanan on the subject, *had I full confidence in him*—but *as I have not*, I shall reserve to myself the liberty of acting on the general instructions," &c. This letter was dated July 24, 1847. Six days afterward, viz: on the 30th July, 1847, Gen. Saunders wrote to Mr. Buchanan himself, that he "had *greater* confidence in the present [Mr. Polk's] Cabinet in regard to this important subject, and should like much to have the benefit of his [Mr. Buchanan's] views," &c.

Mr. Reynolds says he was aware of the fact, that "Mr. Polk was in the habit of transmitting directly to the U. States Minister at London, instructions on the Oregon question, departing most materially from the positions taken in the official correspondence of the Department of State; and that on that question the late President had acted *both* his parts (of a 49° man and a 54° 40' man,) at the same time, with such consummate skill, that even those in the secret were greatly perplexed to know what were his real intentions. I supposed that Mr. Saunders was honored with a close intimacy by Mr. Polk, as he (Mr. S.) in reply to inquiries of Captain Elliott, formerly British Charge in Texas, had felt himself authorized to state to that gentleman, (who, as I presume, and as Mr. Saunders himself supposed, carried the information immediately to Lord Aberdeen,) that Mr. McLane possessed in a higher degree than Mr. Buchanan, the confidence of the late President."

When it is borne in mind that this Mr. Reynolds was and is a Locofoco, appointed to office by Mr. Polk, his picture of the duplicity of Polk and Saunders, and their utter want of confidence in Buchanan, is most striking.

Mr. Reynolds states that our Minister lived in so retired a manner in Madrid, and was so little known, that the Spanish Prime Minister *forgot* to ask him to a formal diplomatic entertainment, to which the Ministers of other governments were invited. "His ignorance of any modern language but his own, (says Mr. R.) necessarily confined his social intercourse to the English residents at Madrid, and the few Members of the Diplomatic Corps, or Spaniards, who understood his own tongue.' This ignorance of the Spanish language led to a laughable incident, no less than Gen. Saunders's writing a formal complaint to his Secretary for omitting to call, on an inclement Sunday, and inform him of the news, published that day in extras of every journal in Madrid, and in the mouth of every one, that a Republic had been proclaimed in France!

Our Minister in France, Mr. Rush, is stated to be equally unfortunate in not understanding French!

The Boston Atlas publishes a letter from Chapel Hill, N C. dated the 12th, which reports that a vein of gold had been discovered within a few days, near that place. The ore had been analyzed by Prof. Mitchell of the University, and pronounced gold. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood,—the college was entirely deserted, every body being intent on digging the precious metal.

[Some naughty youth at Chapel Hill has been quizzing the Boston Atlas. The above is all a hoax.—OBSERVER.]

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—At the late Commencement of the University of New York, 147 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., of whom were the following from North Carolina:—

Thos. C. Dodson, H. C. Herndon, J. Johnson, F. D. Leete, J. McAlister, T. F. C. Miles, E. P. Paschall, G. F. Perry, R. Tate, W. M. Withers.

At the Annual Commencement of Hampden Sydney Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, on Tuesday last, 24 gentlemen were graduated, of whom one was from this State, John C. James, of Rockingham county.

The University of Maryland graduated 64 M. D's on Tuesday last, of whom the following were from North Carolina:—

E. LaFayette Dusenberry, Wm. B. Harrell, and Gabriel P. White.

And, at the Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 45 gentlemen received their Diplomas, among them, C. Leventhorpe, of Rutherfordton, N. C., whose Thesis was unanimously selected by the Faculty for the Annual Prize.

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT, WITHOUT COMBUSTION, AND WITHOUT COST!—As long as 30 years ago, electricity was applied to the production of a permanent light without heat or combustion. And now, according to the London Scientific Magazines, a Mr. Staite has succeeded in producing a brilliant light, without cost, the material used in its production being rendered so much more valuable by the operation as an article of commerce, as to pay all the expense. The battery used by Mr. Staite produced a light equal to 8 or 900 wax candles, at an estimated cost of sixpence an hour, and even this cost was annihilated, as above stated. Under this light persons were able to read small print at the distance of 2 or 300 yards.

The Diplomatic Smuggling Business.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes, under date of the 20th:

The President has directed the recall of Mr. H. W. Ellsworth, as Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, upon the evidence of his participation in the affair which has recently been the subject of so much just and indignant comment in the press.

A letter from Mr. Ellsworth is published, which, if true, shows that some person endeavored to make him the victim, instead of the perpetrator, of this attempt at smuggling. The whole matter will no doubt be examined thoroughly.

A Post Office has been established at Kemper, Bladen county, and Joseph R. Kemp appointed P. M. Also, at Baker's Creek, in the same County, and James Smith appointed P. M.

G. & H. McMILLAN

HAVE received their supply of New Spring and Summer GOODS, at their old Stand. Particulars next week. Mar. 26.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Gillespie *v.* Foy, in Equity from Rockingham; declares plaintiff not entitled to any part of the personal estate, but that it belongs to the defendants in equal parts. Also, in Dargan *v.* Waddell, from Anson, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Barnes *v.* Simms, in Equity from Edgecombe. Also, in Bell *v.* Clark, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lea *v.* Shelton, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Whitfield *v.* Hurst, from Wayne, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Den ex dem, Powell *v.* Baughan, from Northampton, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo.

By Nash, J. In Parrish *v.* Mangum, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* McIntosh, from Moore, reversing the judgment below, and rendering judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in West *v.* Tilghman, from Craven, reversing the judgment, and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Askew *v.* Daniel, in Equity from Granville, dismissing the bill. Also, in Deans *v.* Dortch, in Equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In Hall *v.* Harriss, in Equity from Montgomery, directing a decree for the plaintiff. Also, in Harriss *v.* Philpot, in Equity from Person. Also, in Ward *v.* Jones, in Equity from Warren, declaring that testator had a life estate only in the land. Also, in Den ex dem Etheridge, from Currituck, reversing the judgment, and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Hardy *v.* Williams, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Henry *v.* Henry, from New Hanover, reversing the decree. Also, in McCraw *v.* Davis, in Equity from Surry, directing a decree for an account.

Raleigh Register.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

These are articles of prime necessity and of immense consumption with the people, and in the prices of which the want of a cheap and convenient market is perhaps more sensibly felt than in any others. The labor and difficulty of transportation adds three-fold to the price of the one and two-fold to the price of the other, after they arrive within the border of our own State

In Wilmington the article of Salt may be stated at the average price of *twenty-five cents* per bushel, and Molasses at *twenty cents* per gallon. (The lowest prices quoted in our last Wilmington papers are seventeen cents per bushel for the one and nineteen cents per gallon for the other.) Here in Guilford, the consumer has to pay at least *one dollar* for Salt, and *forty cents* for Molasses. Thus, the transportation alone of every bushel of Salt now actually costs the consumer seventy-five cents, and of every gallon of Molasses twenty cents.

Now, how much would be saved to the consumer if we had navigation, equal to that afforded by the Cape Fear river, into this country? In the published rates of freight from Wilmington to Fayetteville, the charges are,—25 cents per sack on Salt, or a fraction over seven cents per bushel, allowing 3½ bushels to the sack; and $2 per hogshead (120 gallons) of Molasses, or one cent and two-thirds per gallon. For the purpose of covering all possible commissions, and of allowing the most liberal estimates in our calculation, let us say ten cents on the bushel for Salt and three cents on the gallon for Molasses, up to Fayetteville. And Fayetteville being about the half way point between Wilmington and Guilford—suppose we had facilities equal to those afforded by the Cape Fear extended amongst us,—then the above charges for freight, increased in proportion to the distance, would bring us Salt at twenty cents on the bushel, and Molasses at six cents on the gallon, for transportation; or *forty-five cents* per bushel, and *twenty-six cents* per gallon as the entire prices of these articles. A wide difference from the rates which we now pay!

Navigation we never can have in this interior region; nature has not only not provided for it, but has thrown up insurmountable barriers to such improvement by art. But we *can have* a mode of transportation equally cheap and much more speedy by *Railroad*. We have no present means of ascertaining the usual average rates of freight on railroads; but we are informed by intelligent gentlemen that they are cheaper than the river rates.

Now let our readers compare the above prices (45 cents for Salt and 26 cents for Molasses) with the prices he now pays, and estimate the annual saving under the smaller price. Farther, let him find the population of any given county in our interior—make as correct an estimate as he can of the quantity of Salt annually consumed—and ascertain the amount of money that would be every year saved on *this one article alone*, by those means of transportation which are approved by the age and adopted throughout the civilized world. He will be astonished by the result.

Greensborough Patriot.

[The Patriot has been led into one error in the above sensible article. We allude to the relative freights on Rail Roads and Rivers. The river is much the cheaper for heavy articles, such as Salt and Molasses.]

Senator Foote, in the course of making an *exhibition* of himself, on a certain occasion, a short while since, was particularly frequent in his allusions to Mr. Webster. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, who was a looker on, says, the Senator from Massachusetts having asked leave to interrupt Mr. Foote, for the moment, the latter gentleman turned towards Mr. W., who was sitting directly behind him, and addressed him, as nearly as he could recollect, in the following strain: "The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, the statesman, the orator, the scholar, the philosopher—(here Mr. W., who, up to this point, had kept his eye fixed on Mr. F., covered his face with both hands, and Mr. F. then proceeded as follows:) the man whose speeches are destined to live as long as the English language, he who will hereafter rank alongside the Demosthenes and Burkes of our own race." Mr. Webster's patience seemed to be exhausted at this point, and he belched forth at the top of his lungs, "Oh, *get out!*" What conclusion Mr. F. brought his elaborate eulogium to, is unprovable, for amid the roar of merriment and laughter that ensued, he could not be heard for some minutes after."

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 15th instant, by A. G. Headen, Esq., Mr. ALVIS FIELDS to Miss JULIA BEAL, daughter of Asa Beal, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSH, wife of Capt. Benj. Rush, of this place, aged 36 years.

In this county, on the 13th inst., DANIEL McCLELLAND, a Revolutionary soldier, believed to be 92 years of age. He was a native of Scotland, but came to this country in 1770.

At his residence in Richmond County, on the 5th inst., DANIEL BURFORD BROWN, Esq. aged 33 years. He uniformly maintained an exemplary character through life. His death is greatly lamented by all who knew him.

In Montgomery county, N. C. on the 11th inst., ZACHARY T., infant son of Dr. J. M. Worth.

In Bladen county, on the 13th inst., Mr. E. J. BERNARD, for several years an enterprising merchant of Wilmington, in the 50th year of his age.

In Brunswick county, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. L. BOSEMAN, aged 81 years, a Revolutionary soldier.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., LEWIS S. HERRING, Esq., a highly respectable and valuable citizen.

In Washington City, on the 20th inst., after a protracted and painful sickness, JAMES STACY, aged 5 years and 5 months, son of C. T. Gardner, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mrs. SARAH R. DICKSEY, in the 66th year of her age.

At New Haven, on the 17th inst, aged 86, Mrs. ANN GERRY, relict of ELBRIDGE GERRY, who was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice President of the U. States.

FOR SALE.

BEING determined on going to the West Indies, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of Winslow and Franklin streets. Also a Lot suitable for building a Ware House, opposite Mr. Beverly Rose's Ware House, in a business place, measuring 27 by 50. Any further information can be obtained by calling on the Subscriber.

ALSO a likely mule, age 2 years.

THOMAS GRIMES.

March 24. 60-2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 27.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40		Lard,	6½ a 7½	
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30		Leather, sole,	20	
Beeswax,	18 a		Lead, bar,	6½ a 7	
Bacon,	6 a 7		Molasses,	20 a 26	
Bagging,	15 a 20		Nails, cut,	5½	
Cotton,	6 a 6¼		Oats,	30 a	
Corn,	50 a 55		Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70	
Coffee,	8 a 10		Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11		Shot,	1¾ a 2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3		Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a		Do. loaf.	11 a 12½	
Flour,	4 a 4¼		Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00	
Feathers,	28 a 30		Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60	
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00		Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼		Tallow,	8 a 9	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10		Wheat,	70 a 75	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6		Whiskey,	25 a	
Do. English,	3½ a 4		Wool,	11 a 12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1¼		White Lead,	2 a 2¼	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 6 to 6¼ Flour 4 to 4½ Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 6 to 7. Lard 6½ to 7½

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½, good supply. Corn 44 cts. Fayetteville Flour dull at 4 50 to 5 00.—Lard 7½ to 8. River Lumber dull; quotations nominal. Molasses 21 cts. Turpentine—Soft 2 35, Hard 1 35. Spirits 2½ to 29. Tar 1 17½ to 1 20. Rosin 55 to 60. Rice 2 75 to 3 00. T. I. Salt 16½ cts per bushel. Timber dull of sale—mills well supplied.

At Cheraw, about 600 bales Cotton sold at 5 to 6¾. Bacon 6 to 8. Corn 37 to 45. Flour 4 to 4½. Cotton at Augusta 5¾ to 7½. At Camden 5 to 7.

At New York, Cotton without alteration (before the steamer.) Flour 5 12 to 5 50. Corn 52 to 60. Spirits Turpentine, 39 cts at 4 months.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7½. Corn 49 to 55. Flour 5 62 to 5 75.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,012,226 bales, against 1,626,746 last year.

CIGARS.

7000 PRINCIPE CIGARS. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

March 27. 60-3w

FANS.

JUST received, a very pretty assortment, which will be sold at a very low price.

W. PRIOR.

March 27. 60-3w

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine assortment of Fish Hooks, Lines, and Bottles covered with Wicker. For sale by

W. PRIOR.

March 27. 60-3w

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

March 23.

SODA SAL ÆRATUS.

THE Undersigned, the only manufacturers of *genuine* Soda Sal Æratus, beg leave to caution their customers and the public against an article made in imitation of the genuine, by several manufacturers who have been induced to this course by the great favor our article has met with. To those who are unacquainted with our article, we have only to say, that a single trial according to the directions, (which are placed in each package,) will manifest its superiority over any other kind of Sal Æratus in market, and we warrant it wholesome and perfectly free from impurities.—The genuine article can be obtained of any of the wholesale grocers or druggists in this city, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that our brand is on each package.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.

New York, March 20, 1849. 60-1w

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now opening our new SPRING GOODS, embracing *the largest and most general assortment* we have ever offered, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Palm-leaf, Panama, Fur and Silk Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddlery, &c.

As the above Goods were purchased *principally with Cash*, we feel prepared to sell them on *the most favorable terms* to Country Merchants and others, for cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 26, 1849. 60-3m

Carolinian and Commentator three months.

Commission and Auction Business.

AT WILL. PECK & SONS'

COMMISSION AND AUCTION STORE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

CONTINUED AS USUAL.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US, SHALL BE EX

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 21° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 130 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence Wt 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° Wt across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° Wt 14 p; thence So. 50° Wt 18 p; thence So. 85° Wt 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° Wt 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° Wt 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° Wt 108 p; thence No. 10° Wt 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Noah's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 21° Wt 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° Wt 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° Wt 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° Wt 174 p; thence No 38° Wt 150 p; thence No. 22° Wt 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Hurley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° Wt 184 p; thence No. 81° Wt 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° Wt 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence Wt 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 74 p; thence No. 45° Wt 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° Wt 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° Wt 76 p; thence No. 70° Wt 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley; Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 24 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence Wt 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° Wt 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° Wt 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° Wt to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 136 p; thence So. 64° Wt 106 p; thence So. 5° Wt 18 p; thence No. 85° Wt 212 p; thence No. 13° Wt 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jo. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° Wt 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° Wt 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 10° Wt 120 p; thence No. 73 Wt 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 64 p; thence So. 22° Wt 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° Wt 170 p; thence No. 75° Wt 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 170 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° Wt 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° Wt 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° Wt 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 220 p. to a white oak; thence Wt 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° Wt 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° Wt 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° Wt 32 p; thence No. 13 Wt 30 p; thence Wt 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence Wt 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crumo's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 Wt 52 p; thence So. 65 Wt 20 p; thence So. 220 p. to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 460 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 24 p. to the mouth of Duch-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 Wt 27 p; thence So. 16 Wt 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 Wt 220 p; thence No. 74 Wt 44 p; thence No. 28 Wt 82 p; thence No. 55 Wt 204 p. to the Lawreaceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 Wt 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 Wt 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 190 p; thence Wt to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence Wt 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,
Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.
A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.
10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Ticking; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizettes; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 19, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE
IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:
Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,
With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,
Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
Sept. 23, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR.
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

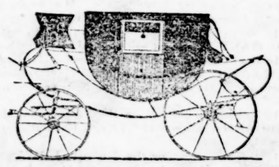
For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Rotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1839, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,
JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

E. E. EDMUND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Agne in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

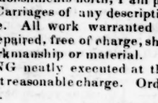
THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.
W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.
W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRE
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

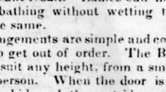
HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 50tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146